

Can You Read? Are You A Reader?

It is one thing to know how to read, and quite another to practice the art.

A great many good people never get interested in ideas or in important news. They do not seem to have a great many thoughts, and do not want to get them.

But the person who does want to get ideas and important news, and know what great men have thought and are thinking, will not only learn how to read but will be a reader. Such a person needs his newspaper as much as his breakfast. His mind is hungry.

It is a great thing to have children not only learn to read but to read. When a boy or girl has learned to love reading they are sure of some good company, they will get acquainted with some of the best people in the world by reading, and they will have thoughts that go all over the world.

What a pity it is to have a boy or girl grow up illiterate as we say, not able to read or write! But after all what is the use of knowing how to read and write, unless you do read and write?

Parents and Preachers, Wake Up!

It is sad to see good money taken out of town by a traveling show; to see gambling and drinking ruin neighbors young and old. But take notice.

Boys don't shoot craps when they are interested in study, work and healthful sports.

Men don't tip the bottle when they know the joys of true religion.

It is up to us good folks to make good things more interesting.

Primary Elections Saturday

Just because there is so much meanness and selfishness in politics, every good citizen should be on hand to vote for the man who will best serve the general welfare. This is going to be a Republican year!

Can the People of Kentucky Afford to Trust the Future of Temperance to Stanley?

HIS RECORD IS AGAINST IT

On the 8th of February, 1913, the so-called Webb-Kenyon bill was up in the national house of representatives, but Mr. Stanley was evidently not present. He is not recorded as voting either for or against the proposition when it originally passed the house. On the first of March the bill came back from the senate after having been passed by that body over the veto of the President on February 28th, and was taken up immediately in the house. On that day Mr. Stanley was relied upon by the opposition as one of their principal orators against the bill, and he made a vehement, lengthy speech in opposition to it. The house nevertheless passed the bill by the required two-thirds majority and it became a law. Mr. Stanley opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality, but there has not been a high state court or a federal court since that time which has taken his view of it. The legislature has thus far been sustained as the valid exercise of the constitutional power of Congress.

On the 22nd of December, 1914, the resolution for submitting national constitutional prohibition to the several states for their ratification or rejection was before the house of representatives and Mr. Stanley spoke and voted against the proposition. In congress he is accounted

one of the leaders on the wet side.

The Webb-Kenyon bill was designed to assist the states in perfecting their policy of regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic in accordance with their own will. Mr. Stanley was against that.

The national constitutional amendment was of course a recognition of the national character of the question and simply provided for a referendum of the matter to the different states. Mr. Stanley opposed giving the people of the different states through the legislatures which they elected an opportunity to pass upon the question of amending their national constitution.

In state and local affairs Mr. Stanley has consistently followed the record made by him in the United States Congress by voting against both local option and county unit wherever the opportunity presented.

In the platform convention held by the Democratic party of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, in 1911, Mr. Stanley was a delegate from his home county of Henderson, and upon the question of extending the county unit law to all counties he cast the vote of his county on the side of the liquor interests, and used his influence among the delegations from other counties to defeat the temperance plank of the platform.

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The letter from the Rev. George Candee will be found interesting to many who know him and his family and the devoted lives they live in the sight of the Master. Read it on page two.

The stories of the terrible Eastland disaster were written especially for The Citizen by one who was an eye-witness to the awful scene. We cannot realize how awful it was. The account is a very touching one and you should not fail to read it on page two.

If all interested in better farming would read how the Johnetta farmers have clubbed together and are making good there would be no cry of hard times, either imaginary or real. Be sure to read it on page three.

Next week we shall start a new feature on the home page that will be attractive to every one. Look out for it.

People like to read in the home paper about good places to go shopping. The Richmond merchants have caught the idea. You will do well to read all our advertisements in this issue. It is an undisputed fact that we bring results. Try us out and come across with the jolly crowd that is succeeding.



News Snapshots Of the Week

In the week just ended the sinking of the Leelaw, an American vessel, by a German submarine gave cause for concern. Major General Funston prepared to defend the border towns against raids by the warring Mexican factions. When Supreme Court Justice Ford heard new evidence in the Becker case Mrs. Becker was hopeful, although a new trial was denied. There were scenes of unusual violence in the Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, N. J. There was added activity among the troops in France. Divers went to work on the Eastland, commanded by Captain Pederson, which sank in the Chicago river. It is admitted that it will be many days, if not weeks, before the last of the bodies will be recovered. Meanwhile Chicago is a city of mourning. Half a dozen investigations are under way seeking to fix the blame for the disaster. Captain Pederson admitted that the boat had "listed badly" before. Nearly 1,500 died in the disaster.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Coal Output

Lexington, Ky., July 24. — The annual report of the State Department of Mines, of which Prof. C. J. Norwood, of this city, is chief, today shows 20,168,150 tons of commercial coal mined last year, which exceeds the output of any year in the State's history. The net increase is 743,968 tons over 1913. This big gain is due to the increase in Eastern coal fields output, the Western field showing a falling off of 644,242 tons. There were fifty-three casualties.

Mr. Norwood emphasizes the need of more inspectors, and announces he will assemble all mine inspectors of the State for a conference to consider conditions and devise means to make the best of the circumstance until the next Legislature can provide funds for additional inspectors. There are in Kentucky 270 companies operating 364 mines in thirty-nine counties, employing 32,000 to 33,000 miners.—Thousand Sticks.

Summer School Closes

The Kentucky Summer School for Sunday-school workers which began here last Saturday came to a close today after a very successful convention. The sessions were held in the forenoon and afternoon at Estill Springs hotel and in the evening at the various local churches.

About thirty-five were in attendance during the session besides a great many local Sunday-school people taking part in the proceedings. Among the visitors who took part in a most interesting and instructive program were: Rev. Geo. A. Joplin, general secretary; W. J. Vaughn, field worker; Miss Maude L. Dance, elementary field worker; Miss Frances L. Grigsby, office secretary; C. J. Nugent, State superintendent of adult work; Rev. Lucien Waggener, of Danville; Charles D. Bohannon, specialist in rural organization; Miss Mary F. Price, Jefferson County superintendent of secondary work; Professor James Watt Rain, of Berea College; and many others.

Clay County Court Dates

Circuit Court—Begins third Monday in January; third Monday in April; third Monday in September. Quarterly Court—Third Monday in each month.

County Court—First Monday in each month. Fiscal Court—First Tuesday in April; first Tuesday after the third Monday in October.

\$20,000.00 For Streets

At a recent meeting of the Town Board of Trustees an election was ordered to be held on Saturday, August 14, 1915, to take the sense of the legal voters on the question of bonding the town for \$20,000.00, the proceeds of which is to be applied only on the improvement of the streets and sewers of the town.

The official order of the election has been published in hand bills and will appear in this paper next issue.—Irvine Sun.

Great Meeting For the Miners

Pursuant to an advertised miners meeting last Tuesday evening a great crowd assembled in the Court House Square to hear speeches from various speakers. Some of the speakers were local townsmen, while others were from a distance. Every person seemed to be very enthusiastic. (Continued on page 5.)

TEXT OF AUSTRIAN NOTE MADE PUBLIC

Wants America to Put Embargo on War Munitions.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The complete text of the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States protesting against the continued trade in war material between the United States and the allies was made public here by the Austro-Hungarian embassy.

Upon receiving the permission of the United States government, the Austro-Hungarian government made its note public in Vienna early in July, but only portions of it were cabled to the United States. By an accident a whole page of the note was lost in transmission from the American embassy in Vienna to Washington, so that the state department will for the first time have before it the complete text of the note when the papers are published. The missing page is coming by mail, but has not yet arrived.

The complete text reveals more clearly than the press reports from Vienna the lengths to which the government of the dual monarchy goes in objecting to the sale of war material to the allies by persons in the United States.

The note admits that the trade is permitted by law, but declares that the spirit of the law is violated by the proportions which this trade has assumed in the United States.

It asks, therefore, that the United States enact legislation imposing an embargo on the shipment of war materials to the allies.

Nineteenth Child a Boy.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2.—A birth return was filed with the city board of health announcing that the nineteenth child had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wolf. Sixteen of the children are living. The last babe is a boy. The record shows that Wolf is forty-seven years old and his wife is forty-three. Both parents were born in Germany.

Carranza Will Rush Food Supplies to Mexican Capital.

Washington, Aug. 2. — Announcement of the reconquest of Mexico City by General Gonzales' army was followed by a statement from General Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz that immediate efforts would be made to send foodstuffs by rail to the starving people of the capital. The state department had no direct advice as to the situation.

Heavily guarded trains, it was reported, are being prepared to leave Vera Cruz with provisions to supplement those being taken into the city by the army. Washington officials are hopeful that General Gonzales has left the railway line so well patrolled that the trains will get through with slight delay.

Reopening of the railroad will furnish an important test for the effectiveness of military operations of Carranza's forces to protect means of transportation from the east coast to the capital, officials here believe. Much depends, they say, upon the success of this undertaking, because the United States government is determined to relieve the famine in Mexico City if Carranza's forces cannot do it. John D. Buys Statue.

New York, Aug. 2.—The beautiful coffee colored statue of Aphrodite that is supposed to have been chiseled by the famous Praxiteles in 2200 B. C. has been bought by John D. Rockefeller for \$75,000 and will occupy a pedestal in the new Temple of Love on the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills. The pedestal is in the center of the temple, that cost \$250,000, and has been empty since the completion of the temple for lack of a statue fitting to grace the place of honor.

HENRY L. STIMSON

Former War Secretary Finds National Defenses in Bad Shape.



Photo by American Press Association.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW

After a year of fighting the like of which has never been witnessed, the great European conflict is deadlocked. Each of the warring nations has sustained terrible losses, but the replies to the pope's latest appeal for peace indicate that the end is not in sight.

The sinking of the Leyland liner Iberian, bound from England to Boston, by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland, after the crew had been given ample time to leave the vessel, is taken as an indication that there is to be no letup in the Kaiser's submarine program and that it will be extended so as to include not only vessels carrying contraband, but also all ships engaged in neutral commerce between England and the United States.

The big event of the week is expected to be the entrance of the German army into Warsaw, the capital of Poland. Petrograd dispatches admit that the Russians are evacuating the city, removing all war munitions to a line across the Russian frontier, where the czar's forces are expected to make a stand against the further advance of the Teutonic allies.

From the western theater of war there is very little news, and what is given out indicates that both sides are resting.

NINE TOILERS KILLED, SCORE INJURED

Twenty Loaded Coal Cars Crash Down Upon Them.

Pittsburgh, July 31.—Two score of section men were repairing a spur on the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad at Patterson mine No. 2, or the United Coal company, at Love-dale Hollow, near West Elizabeth, when without warning twenty loaded coal cars crashed down upon them, killing nine of their number and injuring nine of their number and in-

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GERMANS KEEP SLAVS ON RUN

Capture of Cholm Officially Announced in Berlin.

MANY PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Russians Put Up Stubborn Resistance to Teutonic Advance in Territory Between the Upper Vistula and Bug Rivers—Czar Also Loses Heavily of Guns, Ammunition and Other War Supplies.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The capture of Cholm by German troops in pursuit of the Russians was announced officially. The official statement tells of stubborn resistance on the part of the Russian defenders between the upper Vistula and the Bug river.

The Germans on the eastern front during July captured 170,536 Russians, including 323 officers, 51 guns and 358 machine guns, according to the same statement which covers the operations between the Piltza and the Baltic and in the southeastern theater. The statement follows:

"North of the Niemen, local actions are reported. Northwest of Rozan we progressed farther. Counter attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

"During July we captured between the Piltza and the Baltic 95,023 Russians, 41 guns, including two heavy pieces; four mine throwing howitzers and 230 machine guns.

"In the southeastern theater our troops are advancing across the Vistula. North of Ivangorod we repulsed heavy counter attacks by the enemy. Pursuing the Russians, we conquered the heights near Podzamozze, capturing over 1,000 prisoners.

"Between the upper Vistula and the Bug river the enemy again resisted our attacks. During the day our troops ejected the enemy from his positions near Kurów, east of Novo Alexandria, south of Luezná, southwest and south of Chila and southwest of Dubienka.

"The enemy continued to retreat on both banks of the Bug and on the front between the Bug and south of Luezná. We already passed through Cholm in pursuit of the enemy.

"In the southeastern theater the Germans captured during July 323 officers, 75,190 men, 10 guns and 128 machine guns.

"We dropped 103 bombs upon the French flying group at Nancy. Eighteen hits upon the tents were observed. The enemy's defense machines which ascended were unable to prevent our attack. Six German aeroplanes attacked fifteen French machines at the chateau of Salins. During forty-five minutes of fighting we forced several hostile machines to land, when enemy reinforcements arrived and we retreated. There was no loss on our side. North of Saargemunde a French aeroplane was forced to descend and the occupants were captured.

Pope Benedict Addresses a Letter to the Belligerent Nations.

Rome, July 31.—Pope Benedict's letter, addressed to the belligerent peoples and their rulers, warmly appeals for peace. The pope eloquently describes the horrors of fratricidal war, and affirms his decision to spare no efforts toward peace. He relit his voice above the din of war and invokes peace in the name of God, whom he implores to end this horrible slaughter which is dishonoring Europe. The pope adds that the complete destruction of nations is impossible, since the vanquished, even though oppressed and humiliated, prepare for re-

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